

**The 9th Regional Steering Committee Meeting of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific
20 -21 July 2016, Tokyo, Japan**

Final Conclusions and Recommendations

Considering that:

- Progress during the past ten years of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific in bringing collective action to support the control and eradication of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) has achieved important institutional and operational gains. National and regional strategies/roadmaps for priority diseases now exist and are being implemented;
- Members of the Regional Steering Committee (RSC), especially the Regional Specialized Organisations (RSOs) are now more aware of their roles under the GF-TADs, and are advancing specific issues and solutions for their respective sub-regions, including preventative measures in SPC;
- The Global Secretariat of GF-TADs sets the direction on how the regional GF-TADs operate but acknowledges that setting disease priorities and action plans would be better defined by the Regional GF-TADs since they are more aware of the situation and what works well for each region;
- While there are disease priorities set by the different sub-regions, there are other emerging infectious diseases (EIDs) and transboundary issues including preventive measures that may be of concern to the sub-region/s;
- The recent trends or emergence of PPR, rabies, Avian Influenza A (H7N9), PED, MERS, arboviral diseases, bee diseases, aquatic animal diseases, other high impact pig diseases were discussed. The risk of entry of African swine fever into the region and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) were also discussed. Joint collaboration to conduct risk-based approaches are recognized as important to control and/or prevent TADs/EIDs.

The Meeting therefore:

Takes note of:

- The reports of sub-regional meetings of GF-TADs in the four sub-regions;
- The reports of FAO, OIE and WHO on both individual and joint initiatives to control and prevent TADs and EIDs and to address transboundary issues such as AMR;
- The reports of RSOs on relevant activities to progressively control TADs within their respective sub-regions;
- The presentations on arboviral diseases and aquatic animal diseases;
- The reports of the cooperation among PR China, Mongolia and Russia; among Japan, PR China and RO Korea and other cooperation among East Asian countries;
- The reports of activities from development partners such as PR China, Japan, New Zealand and JICA.

Recommends that:

1) *The Secretariat of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific (“Secretariat”):*

- Continue to organise the RSC meeting every other year and the Sub-regional Meetings of GF-TADs in the year in between;
- Work with/through RSOs and their Regional Support Units (RSUs) in implementing and monitoring progress of activities agreed upon during the RSC meetings;
- Review the membership of the RSC and its roles and revise, as appropriate, for presentation during the next RSC meeting;
- Continue to support, strengthen and institutionalize coordination of activities among FAO and OIE, with participation of WHO where relevant, as well as operational delivery of activities between FAO/OIE, RSOs and their partners;
- Facilitate capacity building between sub-regions;
- Continue to support the RSC Chairperson to provide regular updates on Regional GF-TADs activities and reports to the Global GF-TADs Steering Committee;
- Develop, disseminate and implement an annual work plan based from the action plan, to include a calendar of activities of the three partners (FAO, OIE and WHO);
- Conduct in-depth evaluation of the progress under GF-TADs for the past ten years, with the help of partners.

2) *The Secretariat, Partners and RSOs:*

- With the guidance of the Global GF-TADs Secretariat and under the advice of the Global GF-TADs Steering Committee, finalise the five-year action plan with clear achievable goals after a five year period, and a set of focus areas and activities biennially with a yearly review of activities between each biennium;
- Strengthen regional coordination and information sharing through established and innovative channels, such as including outcomes of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee activities on the GF-TADs website , establishing a protocol for routine coordination, developing a directory of relevant institutes and contact persons, etc.;
- Ensure the synergy of coordinated efforts and maximize the efficiency of prevention and control of priority diseases under GF-TADs as well as diseases identified as important by the region such as

swine diseases, brucellosis, arboviral diseases, aquatic animal diseases, bee diseases and , under the advice of the Global GF-TADs Steering Committee, evaluate the possibility to also address issues with transboundary implications like AMR;

- Conduct socio-economic analyses of the impact of disease and investments on disease control and prevention, when relevant;
- Engage stakeholders, including producers and/or producer organisations to ensure their collaboration, understanding and acceptance in the design and implementation of activities;
- Revisit disease priorities based on the current disease trends in the region and identify emerging issues of transboundary concern (e.g. AMR) to the sub-regions;
- Strengthen the partnership with WHO as an important collaborating member of GF-TADs;
- Engage ASEAN, SAARC, SPC and East Asia and other bilateral and multilateral cooperation mechanisms including South-South cooperation to implement activities under the GF-TADs umbrella, taking into account the implementation issues on resources, ownership, donor and partner coordination, human resources and capacities and disease demographics and cultural differences.

3) Tripartite partners FAO, OIE and WHO:

- Continue to promote the One Health approach in the design and implementation of prevention and control of priority diseases under GF-TADs;
- Recognize the professional boundaries between partners with a focus on the interface between the organisations to work towards sustainable ongoing activities.

4) Members

- Participate in the PVS Pathway, promote the distribution of its outputs and use the outcomes to design and implement programmes for strengthening Veterinary Services and to ensure that animal health and production issues are captured.

The Meeting:

- Agreed to conduct sub-regional meetings for ASEAN, SAARC, SPC, East Asia and other relevant cooperation groupings in 2017 either as stand-alone or held back to back with other meetings of the sub-region;
- Agreed to actively follow up actions recommended from this meeting and report the progress in 2018;
- Agreed to conduct the next RSC meeting in 2018 in Thailand.